

I call upon all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this important step forward for native American sovereignty.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I have no requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, I have no requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute now printed in the bill is considered as an original bill for the purpose of amendment and is considered as read.

The text of the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

H.R. 101

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. LAND TRANSFER.

(a) TRANSFER.—The parcel of land described in subsection (b) is hereby transferred without consideration to the Secretary of the Interior to be held in trust for the Pueblo de Taos. Such parcel shall be a part of the Pueblo de Taos Reservation and shall be managed in accordance with section 4 of the Act of May 31, 1933 (48 Stat. 108) (as amended, including as amended by Public Law 91-550 (84 Stat. 1437)).

(b) LAND DESCRIPTION.—The parcel of land referred to in subsection (a) is the land that is generally depicted on the map entitled "Lands transferred to the Pueblo of Taos—proposed" and dated September 1994, comprises 764.33 acres, and is situated within sections 25, 26, 35, and 36, Township 27 North, Range 14 East, New Mexico Principal Meridian, within the Wheeler Peak Wilderness, Carson National Forest, Taos County, New Mexico.

(c) CONFORMING BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.—The boundaries of the Carson National Forest and the Wheeler Peak Wilderness are hereby adjusted to reflect the transfer made by subsection (a).

(d) RESOLUTION OF OUTSTANDING CLAIMS.—The Congress finds and declares that, as a result of the enactment of the Act, the Taos Pueblo has no unresolved equitable or legal claims against the United States on the lands to be held in trust and to become part of the Pueblo de Taos Reservation under this section.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there amendments to the bill?

Hearing none, the question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

Under the rule the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. UPTON) having assumed the chair, Mr. HASTERT, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 101) to transfer a parcel of land to the Taos Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, he reported the bill back to the

House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who wish to do so may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 101.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR CERTAIN COMMITTEES TO SIT TOMORROW, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1995 DURING 5-MINUTE RULE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following committees and their subcommittees be permitted to sit tomorrow while the House is meeting in the Committee of the Whole House under the 5-minute rule.

Economic and Educational Opportunities; Transportation and Infrastructure; Judiciary; Resources; Commerce; and International Relations.

It is my understanding that the minority has been consulted and that there is no objection to these requests.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

□ 1750

Mr. RICHARDSON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is correct. The minority has been consulted, and we have no objection.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. UPTON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO VISITORS CENTER

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration in the House of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 50) to designate the visitors center at the Channel Islands National Park, CA, as the "Robert J. Lagomarsino Visitors Center."

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to

the gentleman from California [Mr. GALLEGLY].

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise on behalf of House Joint Resolution 50, which will rename the visitor center at the Channel Islands National Park in California after my good friend and former colleague, Bob Lagomarsino.

When I was first elected to Congress in 1986, it was my privilege to represent the district just adjacent to Bob's. My experience in politics was limited to the Simi Valley City Council at that time, and Bob gave graciously of his time and counsel as I learned the ropes here in Washington.

Those who served with him will remember Bob as an insightful legislator and one of our hardest working Members. Although he has retired to his home in California, Bob continues to produce a quarterly newsletter and many of his friends and former colleagues continue to benefit from his valued advice.

During his long and distinguished career in public service—as a councilman, a mayor, State senator, and Congressman—Bob Lagomarsino paid particular attention to preserving our natural resources. In his role as ranking Republican on the National Parks Subcommittee, he provided leadership that was guided by a strong ethic of stewardship.

In his 19 years in Congress, Bob Lagomarsino stood for a lot of things, but probably no single issue was closer to his heart than the protection of the string of islands located just to the west of his district—the Channel Islands.

Bob earned the title, "Father of the Channel Islands National Park," by persuading his colleagues to designate the islands as a national park in 1980.

In light of this achievement, and his long record of service to his constituents and in this very Chamber, I feel it is appropriate that we honor him by giving this facility its rightful name—"The Robert J. Lagomarsino Visitor Center."

As a nearly lifelong resident of Ventura County, I am in a unique position to appreciate the wisdom of Bob's desire to preserve the islands and create this park.

The isolation of these islands and their unique geography have created an incredibly diverse natural environment. More than 800 species of plants and animals—including dozens of species of marine mammals—are found in the park, making this national treasure one of our most important ecosystems.

Without Bob Lagomarsino's leadership, it is doubtful that the Channel Islands would be a national park today.

This is a noncontroversial bill, which the Congressional Budget Office has found will have no budgetary impact.

On January 18, it was reported by the House Committee on Resources by a voice vote.

Some of you may remember that in the 103d Congress, full Committee Chairman GEORGE MILLER and Parks Subcommittee Chairman BRUCE VENTO supported this proposal and agreed to move it forward. Although the legislation was passed by the House, it did not make it through the other body before the end of the year.

I would like to thank the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG] and the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] for acting so promptly this year to move this legislation through the House Committee on Resources. I urge my colleagues to give this bill unanimous support in recognition of Bob's outstanding record of environmental conservation.

I would like to note that my colleague from California, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, has introduced a similar bill in the other body and I look forward to quick passage there.

Hopefully, our moving the bill forward early in the 104th Congress will allow this legislation to be enacted quickly and give Bob the recognition he deserves.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG], the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Resources.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] for yielding, and this one is for Bob. They have one for the Gipper, but this one is for Bob.

Bob Lagomarsino, as the gentleman just mentioned, led this effort to establish the Channel Islands. I cannot think of a better tribute to a person who worked so hard, and so I wanted to thank those Members who lead this charge with him, and I want to thank them for working to bring this legislation to the floor.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO].

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] for yielding, and I want to credit the gentleman from California [Mr. GALLEGLY] and others that have advanced this important recognition of a former colleague and, I might say, one that not only that we do hold in high esteem and great affection, but someone that has made contributions to the natural resources and to the National Park System of this Nation.

Of course most dear, I am sure, to Congressman Lagomarsino has been the designation of the Channel Islands, the wonderful resource that they represent to the people of this Nation. There are other spots in his area: The Sespe River, the Condor Wilderness, which he worked so diligently on, and many other things that passed even as he left, such as the in-lieu bill that passed in the last session, while he was

not here. It was carried through, and basically I think from Alaska lands to many other issues Congressman Lagomarsino worked with many Members in a bipartisan basis, with Phil Burton, with my predecessor, John Seiberling, and myself, and through it all I think there was a common value, a common concern, in terms of leaving a legacy for the American people.

I want to thank Bob Lagomarsino. I want to obviously rise in support of this and ask my colleagues to support it. He earned it, and I certainly am pleased that this is up on the floor today, and I thank my colleague, the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] for yielding.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON], the chairman of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I certainly do thank the gentleman, and I just want to rise and say how much I remember and deeply respect Bob Lagomarsino.

As my colleagues know, I served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs with Bob for many, many years all during the 1980's, and if there is any one Member of this Congress that is more responsible for helping Ronald Reagan put an end to the deadly atheistic spread of international communism throughout this world, it was Bob Lagomarsino. But one other thing we should make note of, and that is the fact for many years Bob Lagomarsino served on the task force and later as the chairman of that task force for Vietnam veterans missing in action in Southeast Asia, and Bob, more than anything else, traveled to Vietnam with me and others and did more to try to bring home the remains to try to resolve this terrible problem than anyone I know. So, we really respect the gentleman bringing this bill before us.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA].

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of Joint Resolution 50, to designate the visitors center at the Channel Islands National Park in California as the "Robert J. Lagomarsino Visitors Center."

Mr. Speaker, I have known former Congressman Robert Lagomarsino for nearly 20 years and have tremendous respect for the gentleman. I first met him when I was on the staff of the late Congressman Phil Burton of California in the 1970's. Congressman Burton and Congressman Lagomarsino taught me from the start how important and valuable a bipartisan approach to our resolving the Nation's problems here in Washington. These two gentleman have done much in Congress to help the U.S. territories. Together they helped bring in U.S. insular areas from

neocolonialism to greater measurement of self-governance. Most of these territorial governments have made impressive progress toward financial self-sufficiency.

Another important principle the late Congressman Burton taught me was that the most important thing a Member of Congress has in this House is his word. When you make a commitment, you'd better keep it, or you won't be given the same amount of trust again. Congressman Lagomarsino was a true practitioner of this guiding principle and I knew I could always count on his support once he made a commitment.

Mr. Speaker, about 1 year after I was first elected to this House, a hurricane with 160-mile-per-hour winds struck my congressional district causing extensive damage. The only transportation between the outer islands and the main island of my district consisted of single-engine, passenger airplanes. These planes were unable to transport construction materials which were needed in the outer islands to rebuild after the hurricane.

Senator DANIEL INOUE from the State of Hawaii was kind enough to provide \$750,000 in that year's defense appropriation bill to refurbish a vessel obtained from another Federal agency. When the bill returned to the House, the money for this vessel was under partisan attack and I wasn't sure whether the funding would survive. The President did not support the bill. The Secretary of the Interior did not support, and even our own governor did not support the measure.

As part of his duties on the Subcommittee on Insular Affairs, Congressman Lagomarsino had been to American Samoa and knew, first-hand, how important surface transportation was to these outer islands. Much to my surprise, Congressman Lagomarsino came to the floor, broke the partisan attack, and spoke in support of funding for the vessel. I still believe that without his support, and the assistance of former Congressman John Rhodes of Arizona, my district would have lost that important funding. I have never forgotten the crucial support Congressman Lagomarsino provided that day, and I never will.

Mr. Speaker, another issue I worked on with Congressman Lagomarsino concerned stoppage of the rapacious practice of drift net fishing in the South Pacific. I spent my first 4 years in this House serving on the Foreign Affairs Committee with Bob Lagomarsino, and his statesmanlike service on that committee deserves special commendation.

Drift nets are commonly referred to as the walls of death. They are must that—invisible fishing nets up to 30-miles long, stretching the distance from Washington to Baltimore, that indiscriminately kill everything in the sea that is unfortunate enough to swim into its path. Some fishing companies prefer to use this method of fishing because it is very efficient.

The problem, Mr. Speaker, is that the nets ensnare any and all fish, dolphins, porpoises, and even whales which cannot pass through the small mesh. For air-breathing mammals, such as dolphins and whales, it is slow death by drowning.

To make this form of fishing even worse, many of the fish, and all of the mammals, were not considered desirable by the owners of the nets and their carcasses were simply cast overboard as trash. The worst part, Mr. Speaker, is when these drift nets are lost on the open seas by fishermen, not an uncommon occurrence, continue to drift the ocean for months, killing untold amounts of sealife.

Despite pressure from certain segments of the international community and the domestic fishing industry, Congressman Lagomarsino supported my legislation to ban this practice from the South Pacific, and led the bipartisan charge from his side of the Foreign Affairs Committee. We were successful in that endeavor and I cannot thank Bob Lagomarsino enough for his leadership.

Mr. Speaker, although I am not from California, I know Congressman Lagomarsino has played a key role in protecting the environmental interests of that great State, the United States of America, and the global community. Congressman Lagomarsino's efforts have directly contributed to the creation of the Channel Islands National Park, and I can think of nothing more fitting than naming the visitor's center at this national park in honor of this great American.

Mr. Speaker, in all candor and with sincerity, and on behalf of the people of American Samoa, I want to thank Chairman DON YOUNG, Chairman JIM HANSEN, our ranking Democratic members GEORGE MILLER and BILL RICHARDSON for their support of this legislation, and especially the chief sponsor of the bill, the distinguished chairman of the House Subcommittee on Native Americans and Insular Affairs, Congressman ELTON GALLEGLEY of California.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

□ 1800

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS].

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I certainly appreciate my colleague, the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] allowing me a little time to rise with the many friends of Bob Lagomarsino and just express a few thoughts about the fantastic years of service I have experienced with Bob as well as his bride, Norma Lagomarsino. It was my privilege to work with Bob when he was a member of the State senate. The first time one ever met Bob in public affairs, it was hard not to realize he is a guy who recognized that public affairs is not driven by pure partisanship in most issues. He realized

that working together we can solve all kinds of problems, and he came to Washington with that commitment. It does not surprise me to see this overwhelming kind of groundswell of bipartisan recognition of his great service here.

Bob Lagomarsino was a Californian first and foremost. He focused on California issues through his public service. His leadership in the environmental community is well known by all those who pay attention to the problems and challenges that we face there.

He was also, however, a great leader in the field of foreign affairs. Bob is a man who recognized that America should be united when we leave our waterfront, and his leadership and voice, recognizing the importance of bipartisanship in that field, was most important.

Bob Lagomarsino is exactly the kind of American we need in the Halls of Congress. It is my privilege to rise among his former colleagues today to express my well wishes to him and Norma as they go forward in continuing public service.

I thank my colleague, the gentleman from California, ELTON GALLEGLEY, for this effort and am pleased to join him in support of this legislation.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DE LA GARZA].

Mr. DE LA GARZA. I thank the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. Speaker, I am indeed happy to join my colleagues in this very well deserved tribute to our former colleague, Bob Lagomarsino. As has been mentioned before, not only in the Committee on Interior, working with insular territories, and in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, that is the area that I worked very closely with him in our relationship with Mexico and many of the countries in Latin America, and his contribution was indeed a major contribution to the betterment of this country and our relations with them.

He was a man of various and sundry areas of knowledge and expertise, and I think that this visitors center will really reflect what he has done, not only in the area of conservation of resources, but certainly in foreign affairs, and I am very happy to join my colleagues in this very well-deserved tribute to our former colleague.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mrs. SEASTRAND], who now occupies Mr. Lagomarsino's seat.

Mrs. SEASTRAND. Mr. Speaker, I have the distinct privilege to support House Joint Resolution 50 concerning the Robert J. Lagomarsino Visitors Center while my district is the home of several dedicated public servants, including former President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, I also have the honor of representing much of the same area of another distinguished

public servant, former Congressman Robert J. Lagomarsino. Bob Lagomarsino served the central coast, the State of California, and our Nation with distinction.

In Washington, Bob fought for serious congressional reforms. As a student of foreign affairs, he knew the importance of America's place on the world stage. However, he also understood the importance of the district he represented and its valuable resources. As a result, he successfully urged support for the Channel Islands National Park in Ventura County, CA.

To understand the importance of this effort, one has to appreciate the central coast of California and our history. It was just a quarter century ago, when the pristine, uncontaminated shores of Santa Barbara were spoiled with an oil slick, caused by an underwater oil well in the ocean, that covered our beaches and polluted our waters.

As a result of Bob Lagomarsino's work, we can now view the central coast from the deep woods in the Los Padres National Forest to the mountain ranges that run down to our stunning coast with a sense of relief that the beauty surrounding the cliffs of the Santa Barbara coast with its sandy beaches, can no longer be harmed.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in wholehearted support of the Robert J. Lagomarsino Visitors' Center designation and urge my colleagues to join me.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, let me just conclude, since everything has been said about Bob Lagomarsino, I had the pleasure of serving with him also. He was a man of class, decency, an environmentalist, statesman with his role in foreign policy, a man of great integrity.

We miss him in this body, and this could be no better tribute.

Mr. Speaker, I want to once again commend my colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. GALLEGLEY], who I know probably had the strongest friendship of anyone with Mr. Lagomarsino.

Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. GALLEGLEY].

Mr. GALLEGLEY. I want to join all of my colleagues who joined today in recognizing Bob Lagomarsino.

Particularly I want to thank you, BILL. If we felt about so many more issues in this body on a bipartisan way the way we feel about Bob, we could get a lot more done around here.

I thank you very kindly for yielding, and urge the support of all of our Members on this issue.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Joint Resolution 50, to designate the visitors center at the Channel Islands National Park after our former colleague, Robert J. Lagomarsino. An original cosponsor of the resolution, and a cosponsor of similar legislation in the 103d Congress, I

commend my colleague from California, Mr. GALLEGLY, for his efforts.

This is a fitting way to honor Bob Lagomarsino. During his nine terms in the House, Bob worked tirelessly for the preservation of California's natural resources. Perhaps the centerpiece of this mission was his successful effort to establish the Channel Islands National Park in 1980. Bob Lagomarsino is a Republican in the finest tradition of Teddy Roosevelt, recognizing the importance of preserving our environment and working to include unique areas in the National Park System. Bob had a major influence on landmark environmental legislation including the Alaska Wilderness Act, the Strip Mine Control Act, and the Land and Water Conservation Act.

On a personal level, I miss Bob's presence in the House. He was a thoughtful, productive, and diligent representative for the people of his district and the State of California. Bob Lagomarsino was one of those nuts-and-bolts legislators who would take up the less publicized but still important causes. His efforts on working to improve the status of the territories, for example, got him little attention in the media or from his constituents. But, typically for Bob, he devoted countless hours to this issue. He worked in a bipartisan manner, never compromising his principles, but never grandstanding either.

We also remember Bob Lagomarsino's years of dedicated service in the foreign policy arena. Bob took a passionate interest in fighting the spread of communism and played a key role in making the Reagan doctrine a reality. His efforts in Central America, for example, put America on the side of freedom. At a time when it wasn't fashionable to talk about spreading democracy and liberty around the world, Bob Lagomarsino never shrunk from his belief in this country and what it represents.

Bob Lagomarsino's efforts to protect the Channel Islands before his service in the House of Representatives. While serving in the California Senate, Bob Lagomarsino introduced and passed legislation to make the Channel Islands off limits to oil drilling. When he arrived in Washington in 1974, he introduced legislation to establish the Channel Islands National Park. After years of effort, Congress passed Bob Lagomarsino's bill in 1980.

Even after the establishment of the national park, Bob's commitment to protecting the Channel Islands and the fragile California coast continued. He worked for a number of years to secure funding for the park. He expended great effort to convince major oil companies to end shipments of oil through the channel. He worked with the International Maritime Organization to have the Channel Islands designated as an "area to be avoided" by international shippers. He persuaded President Bush to withdraw leases for offshore oil in the channel. He authored an amendment to bring offshore oil operations under State and Federal clean air standards.

Mr. Speaker, the United States has benefited greatly from the public service of Bob Lagomarsino. It is most appropriate that we honor that service with this resolution. Were it not for Bob's persistence and dedication, there would be no Channel Islands National Park. I think it is fitting and proper that Americans visiting this treasured part of California appreciate something of the man who made this park possible.

Again, I salute ELTON GALLEGLY for his work over the last few years on this legislation. I urge its adoption by the House.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the reservation of objection, and urge passage of the joint resolution.

□ 1810

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. UPTON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

H.J. RES. 50

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The visitors center at the Channel Islands National Park, California, is designated as the "Robert J. Lagomarsino Visitors Center".

SEC. 2. LEGAL REFERENCES.

Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the visitors center referred to in section 1 is deemed to be a reference to the "Robert J. Lagomarsino Visitors Center".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment in the nature of a substitute: Strike all after the resolving clause and insert:

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The visitor center at the Channel Islands National Park, California, is designated as the "Robert J. Lagomarsino Visitor Center".

SEC. 2. LEGAL REFERENCES.

Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the visitor center referred to in section 1 is deemed to be a reference to the "Robert J. Lagomarsino Visitor Center".

Mr. GALLEGLY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title of the joint resolution was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution to designate the visitor center at the Channel Islands National Park, California, as the "Robert J. Lagomarsino Visitor Center."."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THINK HARD ABOUT MFN FOR CHINA

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, today's New York Times points out that the State Department released its 1995 report on human rights, and human rights has fallen behind in China.

We ought to be careful when we consider MFN later on this year, because there is slave labor in China making goods. In fact, I will bet there are members of Congress that are wearing clothing made by slave labor in China.

There is organ sales; for \$30,000 you can get a slave labor person shot, and they will donate their kidney for you.

There is persecution of Christians whereby they are going in house churches. It goes on and on.

Lastly, members concerned about the economy, the trade imbalance with China is now \$30 billion. When Tiananmen Square came, it was \$6 billion, and now it is \$30 billion.

I strongly urge every Member to get today's New York Times and read it, especially before we vote on MFN, because we should never give MFN to a nation that is persecuting its own people and destroying the Christian Church and plundering Tibet.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the State Department released its 1995 Report on Human Rights which said what human rights observers have been saying for the past 7 months, that the human rights situation in China has deteriorated since President Clinton renewed China's most-favored-nation status last May.

The report, as quoted in today's New York Times says,

In 1994, there continued to be widespread and well-documented human rights abuses in China, in violation of internationally accepted norms, stemming both from the authorities' intolerance of dissent and the inadequacy of legal safeguards for freedom of speech, association and religion.

Even Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Winston Lord was forced to admit the same thing several weeks ago in light of all the harsh realities.

The Times article summarizes the report as follows:

The report criticizes the Chinese Government for detention of perhaps thousands of "prisoners of conscience;" an inadequate accounting of those who are missing or detained after the 1989 pro-democracy demonstrations; and crackdown of journalists; the routine arrest of dissidents during foreign visits and requiring prisoners to work in labor camps.

The report notes that forced abortion and sterilization occurs, and accuses the Chinese Government of forcing prisoners to donate their organs for transplants. It also acknowledges the horrendous repression of dissent occurring in Tibet the tiny Himalayan country occupied by the Chinese for over three decades.

That is not all that has deteriorated. In 1989, the year of the Tiananmen Square tragedy, the United States trade deficit with China was \$6 billion; now the trade deficit has exploded